## **How we work – operational aspects**

- We reject non sustainable business models
- Minimizing risk comes before maximizing profit (e.g. 40'000 m<sup>-2</sup> of experimental plantation)
- Continuous quality management from in-vitro propagation laboratory to execution of customer orders
- Management is committed personally on site as well as financially
- Our partners for ground transaction, accounting and auditing in Romania are Swiss owned and managed companies
- Strategic cooperation with several departments of the Agricultural University of Banat since the very beginning



### How we work - what we do for the owners

Management Switzerland		Project development		Project management	>	Reporting	$\geq$	Investors services
	<ul> <li>Evaluation ground analysis</li> <li>Developroce</li> <li>Reseasubsion</li> </ul>	opment of production	• E o o • N o o • S • V • S a	oil analysis with test rillings valuation of terrain ffers legotiations with wners urvey and mapping Vork out of contracts ubmission to uthorities ubsidies management	•	Detailed shareholders report semi-annually Yearly auditing of all Romanian and Swiss companies by well regarded Swiss audit firm Access to live internet cam	•	Personalized tour for shareholders to the plantation (Summer months)
Cultivation Romania		Project development	$\rangle$	Preparation	>	Cultivation	$\geq$	Quality management

- Experimental plantation
- Laboratory for in-vitro propagation and quality management
- Quality tests for material
- Reliable service network with Swiss owned and managed partner organizations

- · Opening up ground
- Preparing soil against weeds and pests
- Build irrigation and security system
- Prepare saplings in greenhouse
- Digging plantation places

- Planting roots in autumn and saplings in spring
- Irrigation, fertilizing
- Weeding and sub soiling
- Pest control
- Pruning 1<sup>st</sup> season stems and knots regularly
- Thinning out

- Monitoring all plants
- Manage growth and quality aspects in computer based system
- Regular inspections of agricultural and silvicultural experts from University of Banat

#### **Five reasons for Paulownia**

- Best thermal insulation and other unique physical characteristics of Paulownia wood
   ... such as lightness, very high auto-ignition temperature and virtually no warping
- Unmatched material for energy-efficient constructing ("aluminium of woods")
  ... because of honeycombed instead of filamentous wood structure
- Highly positive ecological and social impact
   because the soil, ground water and air as well as the local economy benefit
- Creates precious jobs in rural regions
   ... because cultivation of fast growing noble wood is labor intensive and offers all year employment
- Minimal political, incident and financial risks
  - ... because we work inside the EU, Paulownia plantations don't catch fire and sale depends less on actual price changes ("store on the stump")

- Actively cultivated in Chinese plantations for more than 2000 years
- Today, approximately 80 million m<sup>3</sup> of standing wood in China
- Traditional wood in Asia for construction, furniture, musical instruments, veneers
- More recent use include interior panels for planes, yachts, trains and motor homes
- Ornamental plant in European parks for 150 years
- Commercial plantations in Australia, New Zealand and USA since the 1980s
- Several hybrids allow cultivation from Finland to Spain (different growth speed)
- New opportunities for energy efficient high-tech constructions

Srowth

Age (volume in solid m³)	Height	Trunk diameter
Preseason 6 month	3 – 4 m	4 – 6 cm
1st year (restart from ground)	5 – 6 m	8 – 10 cm
3rd year (0.2 m <sup>3</sup> )	8 – 10 m	16 – 20 cm
6th year (0.5 m <sup>3</sup> )	12 – 15 m	30 – 40 cm
9th year (0.9 m <sup>3</sup> )	15 – 18 m	40 – 55 cm

<sup>\*</sup> named in the Western hemisphere after Anna Paulowna (1795 – 1865), Grand Duchess of Russia and Queen of the Netherlands















**Dimensions** Diameter ≥ 40 cm, straight log, height ≥ 12 m (8-10 years old), no wood knots

Weight Only 300 kg/m³ – approximately 40% lighter than traditional timber

Fire Retardancy Ignition temp of 420° C plus, compared to 220° C for most other hardwood

**Insulation** Thermal 0.09 W/mK (lambda) – best in class, additionally excellent acoustic insulation

**Resistance** Humidity resistant to decay and rotting; resistant against termites, worms etc.

Strength Bend. 43, elast. 5'000, compr. 35 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, hardness 1'330 N (Janka)

**Shape** Air drying in 30 days, stable without warping, cracking or splitting, shrinkage 1.7%

**Texture** Beautiful, light color, suitable to imitate other wood

**Price** Fair market value  $\geq$  USD 600/m<sup>3</sup> – business plan calculation base  $\leq$  EUR 350/m<sup>3</sup>

# **Comparison - Paulownia vs other types of wood**

	Paulownia (Princess Tree, Kiri)	Norway Spruce (Picea abies)	Beech (Fagus sylvaticva)	Teak (Tectona grandis)
Distribution	Native to East Asia, also planted in Eastern USA, Australia and Southern Europe	Northern and Central Europe	Europe	Native to South Asia, also grown in plantations in other tropical regions
Tree Size:	12 – 20 m tall 0.6 – 1.2 m trunk diam.	35 – 55 m tall 1 – 1.5 m trunk diam.	30 – 40 m tall 1 – 1.5 m trunk diam.	30 – 40 m tall 1 – 1.5 m trunk diam.
Avg. weight (dried):	300 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	430 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	710 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	655 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Elastic Modulus:	5,000 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	9,700 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	14,000 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	12,300 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shrinkage:	Radial: 2.4% Tangential: 3.9% Volumetric: 6.4%	Radial: 3.9% Tangential: 8.2% Volumetric: 12.1%	Radial: 5.7% Tangential: 11.6% Volumetric: 17.3%	Radial: 2.6% Tangential: 5.3% Volumetric: 7.2%
Min. ignition temperature	420°C	280°C	250°C	n.a.
Growth time (min. 40 cm trunk diameter)	8 to 10 years (plantation)	70 years	60 years	20 years (plantation)
Characteristics:	Being not a forest tree, comparatively little production. Virtually no branches, sleek, outstanding stability and isolation. Unsuitable for high static load or flooring.	Modest tree with sleek wood for a wide number of applications. High degree of non-usable product due to high proportion of resin and branches.	Heavy and very hard wood, easy to work on. Low stability when humidity levels vary. Popular fireplace wood.	Oil-bearing wood. Popular for garden furniture due to high resistance. Unsuitable for painting and gluing. Long transportation, overexploitation if not FSC labeled.

Where we see the operational risks and what we think of				
<b>Hem</b> Risks	Probability	Mitigating Factors		
Climate and force majeure	Low	<ul> <li>Drought: own irrigation system fed by ground water</li> <li>Cold: resistant to -25 °C</li> <li>Wind: maximum squall speed 80 to 90 km/h due to distance to ocean and shield of Carpathian mountains</li> <li>High water: rarely, trees can recover, evade troughs</li> <li>Fire: negligible because clear of undergrowth</li> <li>Vermin: very low vulnerability, fence against wild animals</li> </ul>		
Grounds	Low	<ul> <li>Fall in value: actual prices are around EUR 0.50/m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Romanian government expects land prices to quadruple over the next 10 years</li> <li>All transactions are supervised by a specialized crew with 20 years of local experience and by Swiss management</li> </ul>		

Grounds	Low	• Fall in value: actual prices are around EUR 0.50/m <sup>2</sup>
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		10 years
		<ul> <li>All transactions are supervised by a specialized crew with 20 years of</li> </ul>
		local experience and by Swiss management
		<ul> <li>Quality: generally best soil in Europe</li> </ul>
		Comprehensive soil analysis in cooperation with the Agricultural
		University of Banat

Capital loss	Medium	<ul> <li>Theft: plantation to be guarded as soon as reason.</li> <li>Vandalism: almost unknown in Banat.</li> <li>Subsidies: rising EU funding for Eastern member.</li> <li>Merchandising risk: sale to established markets is specialized European wood processing industry.</li> <li>Management: 25 years of entrepreneurial expension.</li> </ul>	countries in Asia instead of
		interests of investors	Eastwood Investment AG  Page 6